Exhibit 11

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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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3	ULKU ROWE,		
4	Plaintiff	, Nev	V York, N.Y.
5	V.	19	Civ. 8655 (LGS)
6	GOOGLE, LLC,		
7	Defendant.		
8		x	
9			7 14, 2020 :48 a.m.
10	Before:	10.	, 10 a.m.
11	HON. LORNA G. SCHOFIELD, District Judge		
12			
13		DI	Jerree Judge
14	APPEARANCES		
15	AF F EARANCES		
16	OUTTEN & GOLDEN, LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: CARA GREENE		
17			
18	PAUL HASTINGS, LLP		
19	Attorneys for Defendant BY: KENNETH W. GAGE		
20	BY: CAITLIN D. BROWN		
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forward makes sense and Ms. Greene has proposed to us certain parameters and we are in the process of trying to get our arms wrapped around what that universe would look like and are hoping would get that information soon so that we can share some more information with opposing counsel to facilitate these discussions.

THE COURT: Okay. That sounds good.

So let's move to the next issue which is -- let me find the next issue -- complaints about discrimination.

So, I reject the defendant's position that the only complaints that are relevant are complaints about the two managers. I think that that is not consistent with the case law, at least as I read it most. That doesn't mean, of course, that other information and other complaints are necessarily ultimately admissible but I think that they are within the scope of proper scope of discovery. So the question is, as I understand it, the plaintiff is looking for all of the complaints about discrimination, meaning pay or promotion or retaliation from Google's New York office in the last five years.

Is that right?

MS. GREENE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the defendant. I am rejecting your proposition that it should be limited to two. If you want to make any remarks about the breadth of the

request of the New York office in the last five years?

MR. GAGE: Sure, your Honor. Again, this is Ken Gage.

Part of the challenge here is Google has a robust internal complaint process. People raise all sorts of issues and part of the challenge would be in identifying what would qualify as the type of complaint that the plaintiff is looking for here in the first instance and then collecting all responsive documents relating to that complaint or those complaints thereafter. To say complaints of discrimination, that doesn't really give us a precise way of finding things. If an employee raises an internal complaint that her or his boss didn't provide him or her with certain tools that they needed, that arguably could be construed as a complaint of discrimination so it is hard to —

THE COURT: Let me stop you right there.

I understand your concern. I think the plaintiff was pretty precise. I understand that having precise principles is one thing and applying them is another, but what I am going to do is ask you to meet and confer about the scope of the production and specifically how you will identify what is responsive and not and then come back to me if there are any remaining issues to be resolved. But, it sounds to me like you need to talk to each other first.

But, in general, what I am ruling is that complaints of gender discrimination specifically relating to pay or

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promotion or retaliation should be provided if they were complaints within the New York office in the last five years.

The next issue I believe has to do with the ESI searches. I am not exactly sure I understand what happened here. It sounds to me like Google fashioned its word searches and then also followed up with the various custodians but that there was no agreement either as to search terms or custodians. Is that right?

MS. BROWN: That's correct, your Honor. This is Caitlin Brown on behalf of Google.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from Google because that seems -- well, I mean on the one hand I commend you for trying to meet the discovery schedule and get this thing going. On the other hand, I would just say you must have known that there was some risk involved if the plaintiffs hadn't agreed to the search terms and the custodians. On the other hand, I would also say that the plaintiff is certainly within her right to ask about that, although coming late given the schedule.

So, given all of that, what exactly is it that the plaintiff — I mean, as I understand it, the document retention policy says there is only an 18-month retention period and in this case there was, I presume, a discovery hold but that still wouldn't change the fact that at least as of the date of the hold there was only an 18-month retention period. So, what exactly is it that the plaintiff needs that hasn't been

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produced that should be the subject of ESI?

MS. GREENE: Thank you, your Honor. This is Cara Greene.

Just to step back for a moment, I think what happened was because of the early discovery protocols people fashioned a search, conducted that search before plaintiff's discovery requests had even been served. In plaintiff's discovery request there was a section specifically related to ESI that requests that the parties meet and confer and come to an agreement as to how ESI would be conducted, how ESI searches would be conducted.

So, from the time we first served our discovery request we asked for the opportunity to meet and confer and come to an agreement. Since that time — that was in January — we have repeatedly tried to engage on this issue and didn't have the full information. It was only after we filed our request with the Court that we were even provided with the search terms that Google had run previously.

In assessing those search terms and compared to the search terms that we had composed this is very, very little overlap. The Google searches are very narrow in their scope, they're very narrow in terms of their custodians. Just by way of example, there is no search with respect to Diane Greene who is someone who, at various points of time, was involved in decisions related to Ms. Rowe. She is no longer with Google.